fied his determination from fronds sent her soon after. One or two years before, from the same station, Mr. Rugg had transplanted to his fernery a plant, supposed to be *D. Goldiana*, which turned out to be its hybrid with *D. marginalis*. The station in Cavendish Gulf was independently discovered the same summer (1909) by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davenport, of Brattleboro. She was passing through on an automobile trip, without lens or collecting apparatus, and took no specimen; but her friend, Mrs. James Hartness, transferred to her garden in Springfield, Vt., a plant which Mr. Rugg examined in September, after receiving Miss Slosson's report, and recognized as the hybrid which he too had collected at the same station.

A third station in Vermont for this hybrid was found in Pittsford, August, 1910, by Miss Slosson herself.

For completeness of record, I cite here the other known stations for the plant, in addition to the original locality where Dr. Dowell discovered it in 1907:

Near Jamesville, N. Y., R. C. Benedict, June, 1908; Torreya **8**: 284. 6 Ja 1909.

Waterloo, N. J., *Dowell 5923*, August 9, 1909; Am. Fern Journal **1**: 14. Au 1910.

West Englewood, N. J., R. C. Benedict and Philip Dowell (*6231*), June 18, 1910.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT.

Asplenium acrostichoides Sw.

E. J. WINSLOW

During the past summer I was led to observe with special care the forms of *Asplenium acrostichoides* Sw. as it occurs in northern Vermont. A form growing in moist, rich woods particularly impressed me as a marked variation from the ordinary conception of the species.

There is no lack of intergrading forms and this is probably an ecological variation, but it is so at variance with the published descriptions that I was on the point of giving it a form name for purposes of reference when I chanced upon D. C. Eaton's reference to "a variety *serratum*" described by Lawson in the Canadian Naturalist.*

Lawson's description reads:† "*β serratum.*—Lobes of the pinnæ ovate-oblong, approximate, strongly and incisely serrate. This may be regarded as a subvariety.—Belleville, J. Macoun."

The description of my form would read something as follows: Pinnæ triangular-lanceolate, pinnæ and lobes broader and less numerous than in the typical form of the species, lobes coarsely crenate-dentate, veinlets forked.

The forms are evidently alike in one important respect, and the apparent difference may be partly due to incomplete description. I have figured my p'ant in the hope that it may come to the notice of someone who has access to authentic specimens of variety *serratum.*

There appeared in an early number of the Fern Bulletin a discussion by Mr. B. D. Gilbert, in which he separated *Asplenium acrostichoides* Sw. from *A. acrostichoides* var. *thelypteroides* Michx. Of the former he says:‡ "Pinnæ and pinnules broad, sori on lower pinnæ often athyrioid." Of the latter, "Pinnæ and pinnules narrow, sori straight, parallel, set closely together."

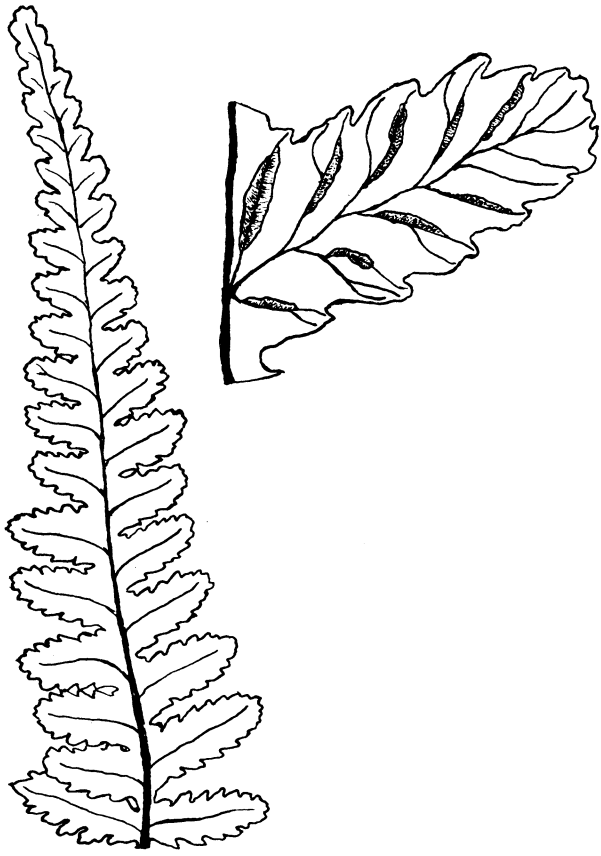
So far as I have been able to learn, this article, published eleven years ago, did not lead to any further discussion of the matter. And in general this attractive and interesting fern has apparently not received the

*D. C. Eaton, Ferns of North America **2**: 35. 1880.

†George Lawson, Canad. Nat. 276. 1864; reprint from the Edinb. New Phil. Journ. 15. January and April 1864.

‡Fern Bulletin **8**: 9. 1900.

attention it deserves. The fern is evidently very sensitive to light and moisture. In open and comparatively dry situations the pinnæ are narrow, with lobes small,



Moist woods form of *A. acrostichoides*

simple-veined, and almost entire. This is probably var. (better forma) *thelypteroides;* while the form here figured and perhaps var. *serratum* are the opposite extreme.

I do not remember having seen any southern forms that could not be matched from our New England woods. And I do not remember any form that does not have some so-called "athyrioid sori." It would be interesting to hear regarding this from some one who has access to the specimens of Lawson or Gilbert.

LASELL SEMINARY, AUBURNDALE, MASS.

Some Southern California ferns

GEORGE L. MOXLEY

A mere novice I—one of the younger fern enthusiasts—and I have only been studying the dainty plants a short time. In this time I have found the following ferns: Probably the most common are *Gymnopteris triangularis* (Kaulf.) Underw. and *Pellœa andromedifolia* (Kaulf.) Fée. Perhaps next comes *Polypodium Scouleri* H. & G. Then, on the higher mountain slopes, are found *Dryopteris rigida arguta* (Kaulf.) Und., *Cheilanthes californica* (Nutt.) Mett., *Polystichum munitum* (Kaulf.) Und. I have also collected *Woodwardia radicans* (L.) Sm., *Adiantum capillus-veneris* L., *Pellœa ornithopus* Hook., and another *Pellœa*, which I think is distinct from *P. andromedifolia*, but I am not yet sure.

But the most pleasant surprise was when I stumbled upon a station for *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh., a fern that I had never seen but which I almost knew by intuition.

I do not suppose that this by any means completes the catalogue of our local ferns, but I have not yet collected any others. Of the allies the only one yet identified is *Azolla filiculoides* Lam., which is quite plentiful in some places.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.